

STD X
ENGLISH

**Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 25/08/2020, Wednesday 11.30 am
(Class 16)**

Previous Assignments

Dear students you may check your assignments with these possible answers.

Read paragraphs 12 to 16 and answer the following questions. (Mr. Thorat found making its way there (Page 47, 48 and 49) and answer the following questions.

1. What was Mr. Thorat's suggestion to control the tiger?

Ans: Thorat suggested to tie a thin but strong wire round the tiger's neck to control it.

2. What was the next problem of tying the tiger with a wire?

Ans: If the wire was thin enough, perhaps it would remain invisible to the camera. But it was likely that the hair on the tiger's neck would be flattened by the wire.

3. What was the solution found by Ray?

Ans: Ray suggested to fix the wire to a collar made of tiger's skin and fix the wire to this collar and then tie it round the tiger's neck.

4. Who were the characters involved in this scene?

Ans: Goopy, Bagha and the tiger.

5. What was the scene?

Ans: The tiger was to come out of the bamboo grove into an open space, pace gently for a while, look at the camera if possible, and then go back. The sight of the tiger petrifies both.

6. Why was Ray surprised when the cover of the cage was removed?

Ans: Ray was surprised to see not one but two well-fed and robust tigers.

7. Why did Mr. Thorat bring two tigers instead of one?

Ans: Thorat decided to play it safe, If one doesn't get it right, he can use the other.

8. What were the precautions the crew had made?

Ans: Mr Thorat's men had fixed a five foot iron rod to the ground, about thirty feet from the area where the tiger was supposed to take a walk. They took a thin, long wire and fixed one end to the collar made of tiger-skin that the tiger was already wearing. The other end was tied firmly to the visible portion of the iron rod

9. When the cage was opened, something unexpected happened. What was it?

Ans: Instead of walking sedately in a dignified manner, the tiger started prancing around with tremendous enthusiasm. It leapt, it jumped, it rolled about, dragging its poor trainer.

10. Why was Mr Thorat taken aback?

Ans: Unexpectedly the tiger misbehaved.

11. What might be the reason for the tiger's unexpected behaviour?

Ans: It was not used to such a scene in its life/ It might have frightened by the huge crowd outside.

12. How does Ray describe the situation humorously?

Ans: They were watching a new and strange kind of circus free of cost.

13. What made Ray think of a collar made of tiger skin?

Ans: He thought so because the wire would not be visible.

NARRATIVE

Imagine that you were present at the shooting location at Notun Gram and witnessed the whole incident, how would you narrate the whole incidents to your mother at home.

The Tiger Actor

Mom, Do you know what happened today? I had gone to watch the shooting of Mr. Satyajit Ray's upcoming film 'Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne'. The location was in our village and the set was arranged near the bamboo grove. When I reached the location, there were nearly 25 – 30 people over there. After a lot of protests and requests, the film crew allowed a few of us to catch glimpses of the scenes shot. The actors playing the roles of 'Goopy' and 'Bagha' were ready for

the shooting. Then I saw Mr. Ray talking to man who happened to be the ringmaster of Bharat Circus. They were deeply engaged in a conversation regarding some serious topics Suddenly a lorry arrived and something was covered with a cloth. When the cloth was removed, I really got dumbstruck as I saw two robust tigers in a cage on the lorry. Even you wouldn't have been able to believe what you saw Mom.

Once the spectators saw the tigers inside the cage they started to make a hassle in order to get a clear view of them. Meanwhile the cameraman, the cinematographer etc were very busy fixing the cameras at the right position. They seemed to be quizzical about the position of the camera so as to get the tiger along with the actors and that too in the background of the bamboo grove. As soon as the camera settings were fixed, the audience were requested to stand as far away as possible. Then I was observing the surroundings, do you know, what caught my eyes Mom? I saw a five foot iron rod fixed on the ground about thirty feet away from where the tiger was supposed to take a walk. As I closely surveyed, I saw a thin wire extended from the iron rod and its other end was very neatly attached to a collar on the tiger's neck. I think it was meant to control the tiger. But what fascinated me was the fact that the collar was made up of tiger's skin. A perfect camouflage! In this way on the screen the spectators will never be able to understand how the tiger was kept under control. What a brilliant idea!

Soon the ringmaster called out to his men to unfasten the doors of the cage and as soon as the door was opened a tiger sprang out of the cage and leapt straight onto the ground. What a frightening scene it was! But what followed was really unexpected. The look on the ringmaster's clearly explained his helplessness. Instead of walking sedately, the tiger started prancing up and down with great enthusiasm. It jumped and rolled and had a lot of fun in its own way, dragging the poor trainer who was trying hard to bring the animal back to control. The animal was enjoying the freedom to the level best. After a lot of strenuous efforts, the tiger calmed down and then they managed to take a few shots. It was really a fun experience, Mom. It happened as if I got to watch a strange kind of circus and that too free of cost.

Now attempt the Activity 1 on Page no. 54

1. If you want to show the feelings of a character, what type of shot will you choose?

Ans: Close up.

2. If you want to show a character running, what camera movement will you use?

Ans: Dolly / Tracking.

3. If your protagonist is walking disappointedly through a paddy field, which camera angle will you use?

Ans: High Angle.

4. If you want to show a tall tree from bottom to top, which camera movement will you use?

Ans: Tilt.

5. If you want to shoot a character saying something very casual, which shot will you prefer?

Ans: Medium Shot.

Dear students,

Hope you all enjoyed your Onam days. Did you watched the English class today? (03/09/2020). If not find the link above. Now do the following assignments.

Read paragraphs 17 to 18 and answer the following questions. (Once the tiger the scenes we had shot. (Page No. 49)

The New Wrds

give something another go - to repeat and activity already done but failed (ഒരു ശ്രമം കൂടി നടത്തുക)

afford - to bear (സഹിക്കുക)

clang - the clinging sound (ഇരുമ്പ് വാതിൽ തുറക്കുമ്പോഴുള്ള സബ്ബം)

ambled - to walk at slow a speed. (മെല്ലെ നടക്കുക)

Let's take a Recap: After sometime the tiger calmed down. Ray and his men manage to take the few shots they needed. But when the film was processed, they realised that the camera failed to work. The shots were very dark and the background merged with the tiger. So the only way out was to reshoot the scenes. Mr. Thorat agreed to bring the tiger once again for the shooting. This time the location was changed to village called Boral near Calcutta. The lorry arrived with tiger, the steel wire, the special collar and the iron rod. Mr. Ray did not waste time arguing with the villagers. When the door was opened the tiger came out with a loud roar and charged at the villagers and the villagers melted away as if by magic. Then the tiger calmed down very quickly like an obedient child it behaved well, paced (walk) quietly as it was required to and then went back to its trainer. This time everything was fine and fair. Even the camera behaved well when two days later they observed the scenes. Apart from the new generation films, Ray had a tough time to shoot the scene with the tiger. Nowadays it is easy for the film-makers to shoot a scene with any animal with the help of modern technology.

Now attempt the following questing after reading paragraphs 17 and 19

1. What did Ray mean when he said, 'This should have been the end of the story'?
2. Why was Mr Thorat asked to 'give it another go'?
3. What was the 'magic' performed by the tiger?
4. What was really required of the tiger in that scene?
5. What did Ray and his team realise two days later?
6. What made them shoot the scene again?
7. When did they realise that the camera failed to work properly?
8. Mr. Thorat agreed to give it another go... 'What do you understand by 'giving it another go'?
9. Which was the new location?
10. How did the camera perform this time?

DEBATE

Activity 6 on page No. 62

After reading the article Project Tiger, you would have understood the stress and strain behind film-making. The article also throws light on the research done by master film-makers like Hitchcock and Ray before shooting a film.

TOPIC

Are the new generation film-makers serious about film-making?

Conduct a debate on this topic in the class. You may first think about the points for and against the topic and then develop a speech to be made in favour of or against new generation films and film-makers.

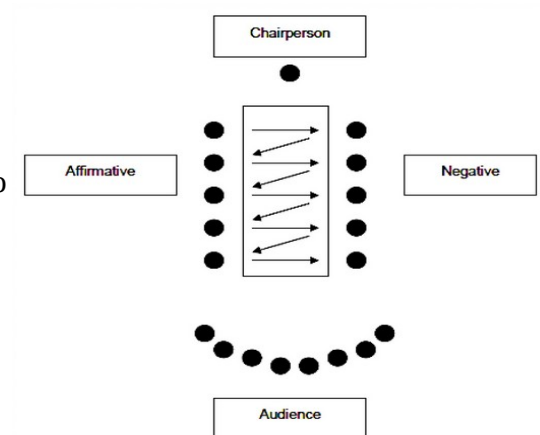
What is 'Debate'

Debate is a process that involves formal discussion on a particular topic. In a debate, opposing arguments are put forward to argue for opposing viewpoints.

Features of a Debate

Seating arrangement

The chairperson sits at the head of the table. The two debating parties are seated opposite each other. The audience sit a short distance away from the table, and should be able to see both parties. So if necessary, additional seats for the audience should be arranged in several rows rather than behind one of the debating parties.



Rules for the debate

1. The first speaker for the affirmative side who is sitting next to the chairperson begins. Then, as indicated by the arrows in the diagram, the first speaker for the negative side responds. In this way, the speakers for both sides speak in turn. When the last speaker for the negative side has spoken, the second round of the debate begins, this time in reverse order.
2. After the first speaker for the affirmative side has spoken, a speaker from the negative team (but not their first speaker) has the last word.
3. The order of speakers must not be changed.
4. Each speaker has a maximum time of one minute. The chairperson checks the time carefully. He/ she gives a sign when the speaker has 10 seconds to go, and after speaking time is over, the speaker may finish his/her sentence and must then stop. Spare time may not be transferred to another speaker.
5. Interrupting a speaker is forbidden.
6. The audience must not participate in the debate.
7. After the debate, the audience has five minutes to share their impressions and opinions.

Points in favour of new generation films and film-makers	Points against new generation films and film-makers

The arguments that you have put forward in the debate:

Let's find how language elements work

Activity 1 (a) Page No:66

Read the following sentences and place them along appropriate headings in the box.

- Had they finished shooting?
- Their training had not gone very bad.

- The shots were too dark.
- Do you think it is easy to set the animal free in the bamboo grove?
- Goopy is banished by the king.
- Could a tiger from Bharat circus do this job?
- Bharat circus has two tigers with them.
- Mr Thorat was the ring master of the circus.
- Bagha has also been banished.
- Were all our plans going to go down the drain?

Statements	Their training had not gone very bad. The shots were too dark. Goopy is banished by the king. Bharat circus has two tigers with them. Mr Thorat was the ring master of the circus. Bagha has also been banished.
Questions	Had they finished shooting? Do you think it is easy to set the animal free in the bamboo grove? Could a tiger from Bharat circus do this job? Were all our plans going to go down the drain?

AUXILIARY VERBS (MODALS)

An auxiliary verb characteristically used with other verbs to express **mood, aspect, or tense**. In English, the most common modal auxiliaries are **can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will, and would**. They are also called as **‘Modals’**.

ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ പ്രധാന ക്രിയയോടുകൂടെ അതിന്റെ ധ്വനി, ഭാവം, ക്രിയാ കാലം എന്നിവ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങളാണ് സഹായക്രിയകൾ.

Eg. I can sing a song. (Here the **ability** of the speaker is expressed)

You may go now (Here **permission** is expressed)

The following table will give you an idea

Modal Auxiliary	Functions	Used in Meaningful Sentences
will	1. Making predictions 2. Offering to do something task. 3. Expressing determination 4. Making a formal request 5. Denoting future	1. It will rain in the evening. 2. I will help you complete this. 3. I will speak to him tomorrow. 4. Will you open the window, please? 5. The train will leave at 4 o'clock.
would	1. Polite request/inquiry 2. Express preference	1. Would you like a drink? 2. I would rather stay in tonight.
shall	1. to express the simple future. 2. to express promise/willingness. 3. to express obligation	1. I shall come tomorrow. 2. This shall be revealed to you in good time. 3. The team shall be responsible for the victory.

should	1. to express advice 2. to express logical conclusion	1. You should revise your lessons. 2. He should be very tired. He's been working all day long.
can	1. Permission 2. Possibility 3. Ability	1. Can I use your phone please? 2. Smoking can cause cancer. 3. I can lift this table.
could	1. Ability in the past. 2. Polite permission 3. Possibility 4. to express past or future permission 5. to express present possibility	1. When I was younger I could run fast. 2. Excuse me, could I just say something? 3. It could rain tomorrow. 4. Could I bury my cat in your back yard? 5. We could always spend the afternoon just sitting around talking.
may	1. Permission 2. Possibility, probability	1. May I use your phone please? 2. It may rain tomorrow.
might	1. Polite permission 2. Possibility, probability	1. Might I suggest an idea? 2. I might go on holiday to Australia next year.
must	1. Strong obligation 2. Logical conclusion / Certainty 3. Strong certainty	1. You must stop when the traffic lights turn red. 2. He must be very tired. He's been working all day long. 3. He is not here today, he must be sick.
need	1. Obligation	1. You need to study a lot.
dare (semi-modal)	1. to express courage or boldness	1. How dare you speak back to me? 2. He dare not speak the truth.
used to	1. to express past habitual action 2. to convey the sense of being accustomed to or familiar with something:	1. I used to swim in the river, when I was young. 2. I like these old sneakers; I'm used to them.
ought to	1. Obligation / advice 2. Logical conclusion	1. You ought to revise your lessons. 2. He ought to be very tired. He's been working all day long.

Activity 1 (b) Page No. 67

b. Analyse the statements that you have listed in the activity. Identify the verbs in them and put them in the appropriate columns, according to their function as **main verb or helping verb**.

Statements	Main Verb	Auxiliary / Helping Verb
Their training had not gone very bad.	Gone	Had
The shots were too dark.	were	
Goopy is banished by the king.	banished	is
Bharat circus has two tigers with them.	has	
Mr Thorat was the ring master of the circus.	was	
Bagha has also been banished.	been	has

Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs.

- 1. They planning something different. (are)
- 2. He reading a book when I visited him. (was)
- 3. Mr. Thorat two tigers with him. (had)
- 4. A tiger be impossible to handle. (can)
- 5. The shooting need two more days time. (may)

Yes / No Questions

Questions beginning with an 'auxiliary verb' are called 'Yes/No' questions or Affirmative questions.

They are also called closed questions because they have two possible responses only: Yes or No. It is impossible to ask a Yes /No question without an auxiliary verb. Such questions do not ask for more information. They only seek confirmation or negation.

Eg: Are they going to Madras?

Was Nandu working all night?

(ഒരു സഹായക ക്രിയയിൽ ആരംഭിക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങളാണ് "'Yes/No' questions or Affirmative questions'. അത്തരം ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഒരു വിശദീകരണം അറിയുന്നതിനായി ചോദിക്കുന്നവയല്ല മറിച്ച് ഉറപ്പ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നിഷേധം അറിയുന്നതിനാണ്.)

Read the following sentences.

They are going to Madras.

Are they going to Madras?

Nandu was working all night.

Was Nandu working all night?

How do these questions begin?

What change is made in the word order of the statements to frame the questions?

In the above sentences, to frame questions we change the word order. To convert a statement to a question we put the **Auxiliary** first and then comes the **subject**

Eg: They are going to Madras. (Statement) 'They' is the subject 'are' is the verb

Are they going to Madras? (Question)

Now try to frame questions for the following statements.

1. Are they planning something different this time?

No, they are planning something different this time.

2. Have they ever travelled through a jungle

No, I have never travelled through a jungle.

3. Was he scolding the public when I reached there?

Yes, he was scolding the public when I reached there.

4. Is it snowing?

Yes, it is snowing.

5. Can he speak German.

Yes, he can speak German.

Consider the following sentence.

He likes oranges.

Does he like oranges?

They went to the nearby school.

Did they go to the nearby school?

I drink tea.

Do you drink tea?

In these sentences auxiliary verb is hidden. So we use dummy auxiliaries according to the tense of the verb.

Like - do + like (present)
 Likes - does + like (present singular)
 Liked - did + like (past)

(പ്രസ്താവനകളിൽ നേരിട്ട് സഹായക ക്രിയ ഇല്ലാത്ത വാചകങ്ങളുടെ ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാക്കുമ്പോൾ 'do, does, did എന്നീ സഹായക ക്രിയകളെ വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ക്രിയാ കാല രൂപമനുസരിച്ച് ചോദ്യമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനായി നാം ഉപയോഗിക്കും.)

Now, construct questions for the following sentences.

1. Do they come here frequently?

Yes, they come here frequently.

2. Did you meet him yesterday?

Yes, I met him yesterday.

3. Did they live here for a long time?

Yes, they lived here for a long time.

4. Do you play cricket every day?

Yes, we play cricket every day.

5. Does she speak fluent French

Yes, she speaks fluent French.

Do these Assignments and sent it to my Whatsapp No. 9846082087.

Johnson T P, HST (English) CMS HS, MUndiappally

Thank You and Have a Nice Day

Now attempt the Activity 1 on Page no. 54

- 1. If you want to show the feelings of a character, what type of shot will you choose?**
- 2. If you want to show a character running, what camera movement will you use?**
- 3. If your protagonist is walking disappointedly through a paddy field, which camera angle will you use?**
- 4. If you want to show a tall tree from bottom to top, which camera movement will you use?**
- 5. If you want to shoot a character saying something very casual, which shot will you prefer?**

Do these Assignments in your note book and send a copy of it to my Whatsapp no. 9846082087

Thank You & Have a Nice Time
